Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

[NUMBER 1255. FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1796. [VOLUME X.

365

For Norfolk and Baltimore,

The Sloop NONPAREIL,
JOHN HAMLYN, Master,
Will sail in all this week. For freight and paſſage; apply to the Capt. on board, North ſide of JESSE and ROBERT, Walns wharf, or to the Subſcribers,

Who have now landing from ſaid Sloop,
A few Hhds. of high proof Antigua RUM.
The NONPAREIL is intended as a conſtant trader, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, if ſuitable encouragement is received.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, & SON.
September 13, 1796. §5.

FOR LONDON,
The capital ſhip CERES,
To ſail ſoon:—For freight or paſſage apply to DAVY, ROBERTS & Co. or
John Vaughan,
September 10. Front-ſtreet.

FOR SALE,
The Schooner LARK,

One Hundred and twenty tons burthen. A new veſſel well found, well built, & ſails extremely faſt. For terms apply to the maſter on board, or to
Joſeph Anthony & Co.
If the above veſſel is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight on very low terms for Boſton.
Sept. 10. d

For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW
BOSTON,
BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—ſhe may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence, her ſails and rigging being in very good order—apply to
James Campbell, or
George Latimer.
April 29, §

FOR SALE,
The ſhip STAR,

JOHN VANNEMAN, Maſter,
LYING at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, Philadelphia built, of live oak and cedar, will carry about 3200 barrels, is two years old, and in compleat order to receive a cargo—For terms apply to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.
Who have alſo for ſale ſaid veſſels cargo—conſiſting of—
Wine and Porter bottles,
Window Glaſs, 6 by 8 to 16 by 12.
Pipes in boxes
Earthen-Ware in crates.
Grindſtones, Coals, Whiting, &c.
Aug. 29 §

At South-ſtreet wharf,
WILL BE LANDED, Friday, 19th inſt. Auguſt, by ſnow Hope, from Jamaica, and ſloop Sally, from Port-au-Prince,
300 Hhds. COFFEE,
70 Hhds. SUGAR.
Alſo, the cargo of the Swediſh brig Guſtaf Adolphe, capt. Ramſtr, from Gibraltar,
1ſt and 4th proof Brandy, in pipes and hhds.
Hazle Nuts in ſacks
St. Ubes SALT, for ſale by
PETER BLIGHT.

For Charter,
The ſaid brig

GUSTAF ADOLPHE,
A Swede, with a Mediterranean paſs, a very fine veſſel, about 200 tons burthen.
Aug. 18. §2weo2w

For Sale or Charter,

THE FAST-SAILING SHIP
LIGHT-HORSE,
LYING at Meſſ. J. & R. Waln's wharf, two hundred and ſeventy tons burthen, a ſtout, ſtrong veſſel, and well found. For terms apply to
Joſeph Anthony & Co.
Sept. 1. dtf

INDIA SALES.
ON Thurſday the 22d inſt. at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be ſold at the ſtores of Willings and Francis, a large quantity of INDIA GOODS, imported in the Ganges, from Bengal, conſiſting of
3000 pieces Gurrahs
2000 do. Baftas, different kinds
3500 do. Coſſas, do.
450 do. Humhums, do.
600 do. Patna hdkfs. for women
100 do. Addaties
80 do Table cloths
300 do. Emerties
80 do. Punjums
300 do. Fine Mulmuls
200 do. Fine Dacca hdkfs.
100 do. worked Muſlins
100 do. Doreas
100 do. Book Muſlin
100 do. black and colored Perſians or Taffeties
1200 do. Bandannoes, chocolate, red and blue
100 do. Choppa Romals
40 quarter caſks of Hyſon Tea of good quality
40 Souchong
The coarſe goods will be ſold by the bale, the taffetas and bandannoes in lots to ſuit the purchaſers, the teas by the cheſt. The whole is entitled to the drawback, and will be ſold for approved notes, on a liberal credit.
The goods may be ſeen from the 15th inſt. to the day previous to the ſale.
JOHN CONNELLY, Actioneer.
September 8. d

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.
THE Partnerſhip between ROBERT ANDREWS and DAVID MEREDITH, under the firm of ANDREWS and MEREDITH, being diſſolved. All perſons who are indebted to, or who have claims againſt the ſaid houſe, are requeſted to apply for ſettlement to the ſubſcriber.
ROBERT ANDREWS,
No. 86, So. Wharves.
Sept. 6, 1796. d tf

FOR SALE,
A Complete Font of Brevier,
ENtirely new, and yet unopened. The weight of this font is about 312 lb. It is from the Foundery of Wilſon & ſons, Glaſgow, and will be ſold at coſt & charges.
Alſo for Sale, a pair of Super Royal Chaſes.
Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, 119 Cheſnut-ſtreet. Aug. 19 §4w

The Cargo of the Polacre Independent,
CAPTAIN CATHCART, from Alicant and Liſbon, landing at the ſubſcribers wharf—
28 Pipes of Brandy
18 Bales of Spaniſh wool
3 do. of Anniſeed
7000 Buſhels of beſt Liſbon Salt
80 Boxes of Lemons
For ſale by WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
ALSO,
Seventy Hogſheads of prime JAMAICA SUGARS, received by the ſhip Dominick Terry, Capt. De Hart, from Kingſton.
Sept. 13. d

JUST ARRIVED, from Liſbon,
And for Sale by the Subſcribers,
Liſbon Wine,
In pipes and quarter-caſks;
5000 Buſhels Liſbon Salt.
Jeſſe & Robert Waln.
Sept. 10. dtf

MAILS,
For the following Poſt Offices, will be cloſed AT *Philadelphia* ON *Friday afternoon at ſun-ſet:— Mails from the ſame Poſt-Offices will arrive on Friday morning—*

Abbotſtown, P.	Hanover, P.	PITTSBURG, P.
Abingdon, Va.	Hagerſtown, Md.	Rockingham c. h. v
Bardſtown, K.	Harrodſburg, K.	Sharpſburgh, Md.
Bedford, P.	Hancock, Md.	Shepherdſtown, Va
Bath c. h. Va.	Joneſboro', Ten.	Springfield, K.
Bourbon, K.	Knoxville, Ten.	Stevenſburgh, Va.
Brownſville, P.	Lancaſter, P.	Straſburg, Va.
Carliſle, P.	Leeſburg, Va.	Staunton, Va.
Chambersburg, P	Lexington, K.	Sweet Springs, Va.
Cincinnati, n. w. t.	Lexington, Va.	Taney-Town, Md.
Cumberland, Md.	Louiſville, K.	Union, P.
Danville, K.	Marietta, n. w. t.	Waſhington, P,
Downingtown, P.	Millerſtown, P.	Waſhington, K.
Frankfort, K.	Martinſburg, Va.	Williamsport, Md.
Fredericktn. Md.	Montgomery, c. v.	Winchester, Va.
Gallipolis, n. w. t.	Morgantown, Va.	Weſt Liberty, Va.
Greenſburg, P.	Naſhville, K.	Wheeling, Va.
Gettiſburg, P.	New-Market, Va.	Woodſtock, Va.
Greenbrier c. h. v.	Oldtown, Md.	Wythe c. h. Va.
Greenville, Ten.	Peterſburgh, P.	York P.

The MAIL from Lancaſter, P. arrives at Philadelphia, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, at 6 P. M. and cloſes at Philadelphia the ſame days, at 7 P. M.
The MAIL for Pottſgrove, Reading, Lebanon, and Harriſburg, will cloſe at Philadelphia, every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday, at 7 P. M.
General Poſt-Office, September 13, 1796. d 4t.

Waſhington Lottery.
THE Twentieth and Twenty-firſt Days' Drawing of the Waſhington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-ſtreet, where tickets may be examined.
N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.
September 15, 1796. df

FOR SALE,
WINE, London particular Madeira, 4 years old, in pipes and hogſheads
Claret, genuine old, in caſes
Gin, in pipes, from Holland
Earthen Ware, in crates
Baſket Salt, in hogſheads
Shot, Nos. 6, 7, 1 and 9
Bar Lead, Red and white dry lead
Steel, German and Ruſſia, in barrels
Anchors, cables, junk, bunting, tarpolin canvas,
Tin plates—An invoice Stationary. by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
July 29 §

A very valuable MERCHANT MILL,
A DISTILLERY and BREWERY, and ſundry STONE QUARRIES to be let.
I will rent my merchant Mill at the little Falls of Potowmac, for any term not leſs than ſeven, nor more than eleven years, from the firſt day of September next. The mill-houſe is 42 by 40 feet, three ſtories high, built with ſtone, and has in it three pairs of French Burr Stones, two overſhot 18 feet water-wheels, and Evans's machinery complete, with every other thing proper and neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs with diſpatch, and at as little expenſe as poſſible, all in good order.—From the mill to my landing on the Potomac river, (where craft, of any burthen may deliver grain and take in flour) it is about 40 yards, and from thence by water to George-Town and the City of Waſhington, about 3 miles, and to Alexandria about 11 miles. This ſituation, aided by a ſufficient capital, will command the produce of a very extenſive back country, where large quantities of wheat and other grain is annually made, the diſtance to it being from 8 to 10 miles leſs than to any market town upon the navigation of the Potowmac. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone Coopers' ſhop, a ſtone granary, and a commodious miller's houſe. At the landing aforeſaid a bridge is now building over the Potomac, which is in great forwardneſs and probably will be finiſhed the enſuing fall.
There are alſo on the premiſes, a Brewery and Diſtillery, built with ſtone, in them are three ſtills, two coppers or boilers, with every neceſſary article, all new, and in good order, and ſufficiently large to carry on the Brewery and Diſtillery upon a very extenſive plan. This property I will rent for the ſame term of years.
Upon my lands adjoining the premiſes, and along the banks of the river, where craft may load with eaſe and diſpatch, is an immenſe quantity of building and foundation-ſtones. Four quarries are now open, and as many more may be opened with eaſe: the ſtone taken from theſe quarries is better, and has the preference at this market, to any other ſtone brought to it. I will rent theſe quarries ſeparately or together as may beſt ſuit.
On the top of the hill, and about 200 yards from the mill, is a ſtone Dwelling-houſe, large enough for the accommodation of a family: alſo, a kitchen, dairy, ſmoke-houſe, &c. and a garden, enc oſed and in cultivation, the ſoi of which is equal in goodneſs to any in this ſtate. I will alſo rent this property.
Adjoining to the Brewery and Diſtillery is a Smith's ſhop, in which is a complete ſet of Blackſmith's tools, which I will alſo rent, and if agreeable I will hire to the tenant two negro blackſmiths, one of them is a complete workman.
If I rent out the ſtone quarries, I will ſell three crafts, which were built for the purpoſe of carrying ſtone: they will altogether bring upwards of 90 perch. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in this town.
The Mill, Brewery and Diſtillery, with their appurtenances, will be delivered to the tenant or tenants in good repair, and muſt be ſo returned, at the expiration of the leaſe or leaſes.
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.
Alexandria, Aug. 16—25 §3w

For Sale,
(In an excellent ſituation for buſineſs,)
A three-ſtory brick Houſe and Lot of Ground,
Eighteen feet front and twenty-five feet in depth, on the South ſide of Market near Front-ſtreet, now in poſſeſſion of Samuel Read.
Apply to
Iſrael Pleaſants, or
Charles & Joſeph Pleaſants.
Sept. 13. dtf

For Sale,
A Three ſtory BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Cheſnut ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, in which Meſſrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on buſineſs.
Poſſeſſion will be given in one month, or ſooner.
For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or
HECTOR CALBRAITH.
April 21. §

A Book-Keeper,
OR Clerk's place is wanted by a perſon properly qualified, and whoſe character will be found unexceptionable. Apply to the Printer.
Aug. 11 tf

Dutch Goods,
Received by the Pennſylvania, from Amſterdam.
GIN, in pipes
Morlaix, Ticklenburgs, Oſnaburgs } In Bales
German, Haerlem } Stripes, in caſes
Hollands, Ravens } DUCK, in ditto
Bedticks, in ditto
Brittagnes, Platilles } in ditto
For Sale by *THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.*
Aug. 29 §

Sales of India Goods.
The Cargo of the ſhip Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,
CONSISTING OF
A Large and general aſſortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.
AMONG WHICH ARE
A variety fine worked and plain Muſlins,
Doreas, &c. Alſo,
A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,
In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,
For Sale by
Willings & Francis,
No. 21 Penn Street.
June 8 §

At a ſpecial meeting of the Board of Directors for eſtabliſhing uſeful Manufactures, holden at Paterſon, July 8, 1796,
RESOLVED, That a ſpecial meeting of the Stockholders of the Society be called on the firſt Monday, being the third day of October next, at Paterſon, by ten of the clock of the ſame day; then and there to take into conſideration the propriety of diſſolving the ſaid corporation, agreeably to the law in ſuch caſe made and provided—and the Stockholders are earneſtly requeſted to attend the ſaid meeting in perſon or by proxy.
Auguſt 27 dt30thO

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.
A QUARTERLY MEETING of the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland, will be held at Mr. M'Shane's tavern, in Third-ſtreet, on Saturday the 17th inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the Evening.
MATHEW CAREY, Sec'ry.
September 13, 1796. d5
P. S. It is particularly requeſted the members will be punctual in their attendance.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.
Notice is hereby Given,
THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, and repealing the former acts for that purpoſe.—That there ſhall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit.
For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panneſ work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheel carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon ſulkies with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.
The Collectors of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Saſſafras ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, at the houſe of Daniel S. Clair, Eſq in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of Abraham Dubois, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,
TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authorized to grant ſuch licences.
WILLI M NICHOLS,
Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
Office of Inſpection, at Philadelphia, 21ſt July, 1796. } 30

WANTED,
An APPRENTICE to the Printing Buſineſs.
Enquire at this Office. Aug. 19

Juſt Landed,
96 Bags of Prime Coffee,
Entitled to drawback,
For Sale at 127, South Second-ſtreet.
Sept. 15. *d3

French Goods.
Received by the Sally, Mitchell, from Havre-de-Grace,
20 Trunks, 1 Caſe } Ladies' SHOES of all colors ſorts and ſizes
1 Ditto white and colored Silk STOCKINGS
1 Ditto Fine LAWN
1 Ditto beſt fine CAMBRIC
1 Ditto Ladies' beſt ſhammy and Grenoble Gloves
For Sale by THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
Aug. 24 §

A Single Woman,
Of a good character, that would take part of a ſmall Houſe, may hear of one by applying at No. 210, North Front-ſtreet. Sept. 14. d3

Great is TRUTH and muſt prevail.
JUST PUBLISHED,
And for ſale at No. 41 Cheſnut-ſtreet by J. ORMROD,
An Apology for the Bible,
By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S.
Biſhop of Landaff, &c.
Being a complete refutation of Paine's *Age of Reaſon,*
And the only anſwer to the Second Part.
Auguſt 30. dtf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And ſold by WILLIAM COBBETT, oppoſite Chriſt Church,
MISS WILLIAMS'S
Laſt Leſſon to the Admirers of French Liberty.
Let thoſe who doubt of the facts ſtated in Porcupine's Bloody Buoy, read here and be convinced.
At the ſame place may be had,
Watſon's Apology for the Bible;
Being a complete refutation of that blaſphemous work falſely called the "Age of Reaſon."
As Alſo
All the Grub-ſtreet Pamphlets, vomited forth from the lungs of filth and falſehood, againſt Peter Porcupine.
Sept. 14. d3

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,
No. 76 High Street,
HAS received, by the lateſt arrivals from Europe and the Eaſt Indies, a well ſelected aſſortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdaſhery Goods; which he will ſell, Wholeſale and Retail, on the loweſt terms;
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Some fine India muſlins embroidered with gold and ſilver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, luteſtrings and colored Perſians
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Long and ſhort Nankeens
Engliſh Mantuas of the firſt quality
Damaſk table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hoſiery, an elegant aſſortment
Thead and cotton do
Umbrellas—green ſilk, oil'd do. and do cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Iriſh Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

70,000 Pieces Nankeens,
Of the beſt quality and on reaſonable terms,
FOR SALE BY
Philip Nicklin & Co.
Auguſt 26. dtf

Juſt Arrived,
In the Snow Boſton, James Kirkpatrick, maſter from Liverpool,
5000 Buſhels SALT;
100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and
An Aſſortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;
FOR SALE
On board, at Pine-ſtreet wharf.—Apply to
James Campbell, or
George Latimer.
April 29. §

CABLES,
From 16 to 9½ inches, for ſale by
Jeremiah Warder,
July 21 § No 12 north Third-ſtreet.

Lottery
FOR raiſing ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000 dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
99		50	4950
200		25	5000
2000		10	20,000
5	Laſt drawn numbers of	1000 dollars each,	5000
2332 Prizes.			44,450
4018 Blanks.			
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,			44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, the ſuperintendants of the Paterſon Lottery have requeſted the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to thoſe perſons who have purchaſed in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.
The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finiſhed. A liſt of the Blanks and Prizes may be ſeen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet, who will give information where tickets may be procured.
Dated this 17th day of June, 1796
J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,
dtf eo

A Handſome, well-broke
SADDLE HORSE,
For Sale, enquire at the Coneſtogo Stable's, the owner having no uſe for him.
Aug. 22 m&ſ2w

INFORMATION

Is given daily of the drawing of the WASHINGTON LOTTERY, at the Office

No. 147 Cheſnut ſtreet,

between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets. Alſo, where Tickets may yet be had. Sept. 15. tſſ

☞ The 20th and 21ſt Days drawing is arrived.

Roſs and Simſon

Have for Sale,

A few caſks Bees-Wax,

Of an excellent quality,

And a parcel of Lampblack.

Sept. 14. d

FOR SALE.

PORT WINE, and

HOLLAND GIN, of the firſt qualities in Pipes.

FRAUNCES and VAN REED,

Brokers and Commiſſion Merchants, No. 63, So. 3d St.

Who diſcount approved NOTES of hand.

N. B. An APPRENTICE Wanted.

September 14. mwf

WANTED,

A Middle-Aged WOMAN, who can be well recommended, to take charge of the entire management of children—Such a perſon will meet with ſuitable encouragement, and may hear of a place, by applying to the printer of this Gazette.

Sept. 14. mwf

TAKE NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends to make application for a renewal of the following certificate, ſuppoſed to be loſt on the paſſage to England in April 1794:

Certificate No 10335, dated 15th November, 1793, for 2830 dollars and 92 cents—Six per cent. domeſtic debt, on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, in the name of the Hon. John Trevor.

ROBERT BIRD, at John Warder's.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 30th, 1796. *tu&ſ6w

LANDING,

From on board the Brig REBECCA, Dominic Davine, Maſter, at Philip Care's Wharf, and for Sale by the Subſcriber,

London Particular Madeira WINE,

In Pipes, Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks.

There are in the above parcel 10 Hhds. of CHOICE OLD WINE, fit for immediate uſe.

Robert Andrews,

Sept. 6. mw&f No. 86, So. Wharves.

India Tamboured Muſlins.

A ſmall, handſome aſſortment of Muſlins, viz.

Fine tamboured Malda and Santipore Muſlins, various patterns and prices.
Plain 6-4 Jaconet.
Corded and croſs-barred Muſlin Shawls.
Ditto ditto 6-4 and 4-4 Dorcas.
Muſlin Handkerchiefs, fine and coarſe.
Japan Muſlins, and
A few pieces extraordinary fine Long Cloths.

FOR SALE BY

Thomas Tingey,

No. 121, South Third-ſtreet.

Sept 18. tu&ltf

Philip Nicklin & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Souchong
Hyſon Skin
Young Hyſon
Hyſon and
Imperial — FRESH TEAS
Yellow Nankeens
China Ware, aſſorted in Boxes and Cheſts
Quickſilver
Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in cheſts
London Market
London particular
New-York Market — MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogſheads, & quarter caſks
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Sugar Candy by the Box
Sail Canvas No. 1 a 8
Lead in ſheets
3 Caſks of Cutlery aſſorted
A few cheſts of Mancheſter Goods, aſſorted thickſets, cords, ſtriped Nankeens, &c.
3 Small packages of black ſewing-ſilks
8 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.
Nails aſſorted in caſks

July 18 mw&f

WATSON'S ANSWER to GIBBON.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for ſale by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

Apology for Chriſtianity,

In a ſeries of Letters, addreſſed to

EDWARD GIBBON, ESQ.

Author of the Hiſtory of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire:

By *R. WATSON*, D. D. F. R. S. Biſhop of Landaff.

(Price 75 cents bound)

Watſon's Anſwer to Paine,

To be had at the ſame place.

The enemies of Religion are awake! Let not her friends ſleep.

Sept. 1. mw&ſtf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

[Price one quarter of a dollar]

Embelliſhed with a curious FRONTISPIECE,

The Adventures of a PORCUPINE;

Or the VILLAIN UNMASKED,

BEING the Memoirs of a notorious Rogue lately in the Britiſh army, and ci-devant member of an extenſive LIGHT-FINGERED aſſociation in England. Containing a narrative of the moſt extraordinary and unexampled depravity of conduct perhaps ever exhibited to the world, in a Letter to a young gentleman in New-York.

"Theſe things are ſtrange, but not more ſtrange than true."

To which is added,

A Poſtſcript to Peter Porcupine:

Being remarks on a Pamphlet, lately publiſhed by him, entitled, his "Life and Adventures."

BY DANIEL DETECTOR.

"I'll tell the bold fac'd villain that he lies."

Sold by A. & J. G. HENDERSON, corner of Relief and Carter's Alley, back of No 77, Dock ſtreet, and by the different booksellers in this city.

Sept. 7. mw&f

To be diſpoſed of,

THE time of a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who has between four and five years to ſerve: She can be recommended for her ſobriety and honeſty. For particulars enquire at No. 132, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Auguſt 3. w&ſtf

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

Notwithſtanding the malevolence of Peter Porcupine againſt the friends and champions of Liberty, I have always been inclined to think well of his principles; imagining that his bitterneſs proceeded from his education, and that all his ſarcaſms, however ſevere, were the feelings of his heart.

I have, however, like many others, been diſappointed. In a pamphlet, publiſhed by Mr. Bradford, the public are preſented with a letter written by Peter Porcupine againſt himſelf, which he ſent to Mr. Bache to be publiſhed, as coming from the democrats. Such baſeneſs and deceit, I think, can reſult only from a diſpoſition long hardened in guilt; & that the writer ſhould poſſeſs ſo much malignity as to ſubmit even to forgery for the purpoſe of annoying his enemies, is what I never could have believed.

How can Peter expect, after ſuch an inſtance of meanneſs and falſehood, that any of his aſſertions will be credited? or how will he convince us, that his ſcarecrow letter is not alſo a forgery, and even all the letters that have been written againſt him?

I recollect reading an addreſs in one of our papers ſome time ago, to the citizens of this place, urging them to check the ſcurrilous writings of this author, and alledging, at the ſame time, that ſuch abuſe would be pardonable in a native American; but that no ſuch liberty ought to be granted to a foreigner. Such a ſentiment excited my contempt at the time; and I have ſince ſeen it commented upon, in one of Peter's pamphlets.

The idea of confining the freedom of the preſs to the natives of this country, is too groſsly abſurd ever to have been the real wiſh of any perſon; and I am now firmly perſuaded, that the ſame was counterfeited by Peter, and intended by him as a handle to his enemies, upon which he might ground ſome cenſures at a future day.

Let any perſon conſider, whether ſuch a ſentiment, at once ſo baſe and ſo ridiculous, could be the cool opinion of any man amongſt us; and if his judgment acquits theſe, whether we may not juſtly charge it upon him, who has ſince ſhewn himſelf capable of ſimilar miſconduct.

VERITAS.

EXTRACT

From COLONNE'S *political ſtate of Europe, at the commencement of* 1796.

"When, in the month of November laſt, I began to write a few articles that were ſucceſſively inſerted in the Courier de Londres, under the title of Tableau de l'Europe, I was very far from forming the deſign of compoſing a regular work. I only wiſhed to aſſiſt the editor of that paper, who has every juſt claim to my moſt tender intereſt*. Soon, however, the variety and importance of the ſubjects which fell under my conſideration, the different queſtions that aroſe from the circumſtances of the moment, and the deep attention which, from the impreſſion they made on my mind, I was induced to beſtow upon them, carried me much beyond my original intentions. The horizon widened by degrees and as I wiſhed to be wholly directed by the courſe of the different events, which then followed each other, with ſo varied and rapid a ſucceſſion, it became impoſſible to adopt a regular plan, and I was obliged to give way to digreſſions, which demanded more or leſs illuſtration, according to the importance of the occurrences of the day, and the peculiar intereſt of the moment.

—— I have had two principal objects in view: the one relating to that part of the French, as well within as without the kingdom, that is well intentioned; the other relating to all the powers of Europe, but eſpecially England.

Firſt object. I am firmly convinced that the reeſtabliſhment of order in France, which is no longer to be expected from the mere force of arms, can only be effected by a general impulſe and unanimous reſolution of the whole nation.

I am convinced that the nation, exaſperated by the numerous and accumulated evils which it experiences, is very well diſpoſed to receive this impulſe.

I am convinced, that what chiefly obſtructs this favourable diſpoſition, proceeds from this circumſtance, that the nation being in general deſirous of a change, does not preciſely know what kind of a change it would be for its intereſt to adopt, and has no fixed rallying point to which it can direct its views.

I am convinced, that in order to give every degree of deciſion and activity to this diſpoſition of the people, it becomes indiſpenſable, that every party, every power, that is an enemy to the preſent government of demagogues, which oppreſſes France under the ſpecious name of a republic, ſhould unite in one deſire, be animated by one ſpirit, and concur in one plan; and that they ſhould unanimouſly agree in preſenting to the eyes of the nation one ſingle object that might command the general approbation, and gain an univerſal concurrence.

I am convinced, that this object ſhould not be to compel the people to reſume what they have rejected with ſo much violence, what they evince ſuch an unconquerable repugnance to re-adopt, what in ſhort, is incompatible with their preſent prepoſſeſſion; for, inſtead of attempting the frenzy of their mind, inſtead of reclaiming their wild and bewildered imaginations, it would be a meaſure the moſt repulſive to their feelings, and would only replunge them into their former errors, to announce to them, that they can find no other iſſue out of republican anarchy, but by re-entering into that ſituation which they have been led to conſider as the cauſe of all their evils, and from which they forced themſelves by the moſt terrible convulſion. It will not conciliate their minds to ſay them, re-animate what you have ſo completely deprived of all exiſtence: re-eſtabliſh what you view with ſuch dread and horror, and expect nothing of what you ſo ardently deſire.

I am convinced, on the contrary, that in order to induce the people to adopt a good government, it is neceſſary to preſent one which has at leaſt the appearance of being eſſentially new, and totally different from that which they have deſtroyed; that it is neceſſary to acknowledge the defects of the ancient government, in order to ſecure the favourable reception of that in which theſe imperfections ſhould not exiſt; and that, in the preſent moment, the only certain means of turning the tide of popular prejudices in favour of monarchy, would be to declare, in a ſolemn manner, and to adhere to the declaration, that monarchy ſhould be erected on a conſtitutional baſis, regulated and tempered by laws that ſhould have a ſufficient ſafeguard to render them fixed and immovable.

Laſtly, I am convinced, that it is not only poſſible to form ſuch a monarchy, to appropiate it to the French character, and to adapt it to the ſafety and proſperity of the kingdom; but alſo that, from the point where we now are, it is a much ſhorter way to arrive at that reformation, than it would be to return to the ancient order of things. Beſides, there is now no choice left; one way lies open and acceſſible, whilſt the other is obſtructed by inſuperable difficulties, and by obſtacles that are now become inſurmountable.

Second object. To appreciate, with juſtice and impartiality, whatever I have permitted myſelf to obſerve, in the courſe of this work on the conduct of the coaleſced powers, on the political ſtate of Europe, at the preſent moment, and on the proper means to obtain a ſpeedy and ſolid pacification, it becomes neceſſary to recal to mind what was the origin of this war, with what ſpirit the powers declared they entered into it, and what ſtill ſhould be the real object of it, relative to the general intereſt of all civil ſociety.

It is inconteſtible that the French were the aggreſſors: their real motive was, that the revolutionary chiefs were in need of a war, to keep the nation employed, and ſtood in need of armies, the better to enſlave the people; but their oſtenſible motive, expreſſed in their declaration, was to defend their liberty, and their new conſtitution, againſt the ſuppoſed intention of the ſovereigns to deprive them of both.

On the other hand, the powers conſidered that the French revolutioniſts, acting on a ſyſtem founded on anti-ſocial doctrines, had become the enemies of all nations, and of all public tranquillity.—For this reaſon, at the very time they armed to repel their attacks, they formed a confederacy, with a view to deſtroy the focus of a contagion which threatened every empire; and they announced it to be their principal object, "to conſolidate in France the baſis of a monarchical government, equally ſuitable to the rights of ſovereigns, and to the welfare of the French nation."

Theſe were the terms of the declaration ſigned at Pilnitz, Auguſt 27, 1791, between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia.

That which was publiſhed in the name of the ſovereigns, by the duke of Brunſwick, as generaliſſimo of their armies, at the opening of the campaign of 1792, equally expreſſes that "their Majeſties had no other object in view but the happineſs of France, without pretending to enrich themſelves at her expence, by conqueſts."

"It is the full aſſurance of theſe intentions," ſaid the Bourbon princes at that time, "which juſtifies us in uniting our ſtandards with thoſe of the foreign powers. By publiſhing their intentions, they have legitimated their proceedings; and our wiſhes for their ſucceſs, are conformable with thoſe which we have never ceaſed to expreſs for the good of our country."

"When, afterwards, England joined the confederation, ſhe manifeſted ſtill more plainly, the ſame ſentiments. His Britannic Majeſty, in his declaration, dated October 29, 1793, far from ſhewing a deſire of taking any advantage of the diſorders of France, exhorted all Frenchmen to rally immediately round "the monarchical government, reſerving it for another opportunity to diſcuſs the neceſſary modifications.

"He invited them to unite under the empire of the law, of morality and religion, in order to inſure a permanent peace with their neighbors, the internal tranquillity of the country, a juſt and true liberty, a wiſe, moderate and beneficent government, and the enjoyment of all the advantages which may ſecure the happineſs of a great and flouriſhing nation."

Theſe words, which Wiſdom herſelf ſeems to have uttered, by the mouth of George III. are the text of the whole political part of my work. My continual efforts are to demonſtrate that now, more than ever; every plan and every ſtep ſhould be directed towards the eſtabliſhment of that "wiſe, moderate and beneficent government, which alone can inſure a juſt and true liberty, can re-eſtabliſh the empire of the law, of religion, and morality, and reſtore peace to France as well as to her neighbors."

"By inſiſting on the execution of ſuch noble reſolutions, I only refer to intentions announced by all the powers; and by combating every departure from this line of conduct, I only continue to pay homage to thoſe ſame intentions too worthy of the allies not to be durable. If I expreſs in this writing an unwillingneſs to believe, that the cabinet of London has abandoned them, and that whatever appearances may be, it is actually determined to acknowledge the chimerical and momentary government which now exiſts in France; I reſt ſolely on the very principles of his Britannic majeſty, inculcated in that declaration; and no ſubſequent circumſtance could have been an inducement to abandon them, ſince there exiſts the ſame indiſpenſable neceſſity for all Europe to deſtroy that which will deſtroy the tranquility of all Europe, if it is ſuffered to ſubſiſt."

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* "My brother is among the number of emigrants who derive their preſent ſubſiſtence from their own induſtry—He has devoted himſelf to a very faſtidious labour, that he might not become a burthen to any body. This hard neceſſity is not a ſubject of ſhame, but a matter of triumph to every good Frenchman."

We cannot paſs by this affecting note without paying a tribute of praiſe both to the greatneſs of Mr. J. de Calonne's mind, and to the ſenſibility of his heart. We may alſo remark, that it ſeems to be a part of the French character to rally their ſpirits under misfortunes, and, in all caſes, to make the moſt of a bad bargain.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1796.

We have received a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated the 20th Auguſt, which after mentioning the affair of Capt. Jeſſup, his cruel treatment by Capt. Pigot, &c. which have already been fully detailed in this Gazette, goes on to ſtate—that "at once the proceedings againſt Pigot were ſtopped, and report ſays, that "*the Root of all evil,*" ſoftened all the ſtripes and healed Jeſſup's beaten back—800 glittering golden guineas ſaid to be the cure. We hope on his arrival in America, he will be able to ſhew that he is not that deſpicable wretch we here take him to be."

American produce is low—flour 12 dollars—pork 18—beef 14—We have a report this day, that Gen. Rigaud is gone againſt Jeremie. The Engliſh are heartily tired of the poſſeſſions they hold in this Iſland. The American veſſels are plundered in theſe ſeas by Row Barges, the crews of which are moſtly compoſed of Negroes and Mulattoes, runaways from Jamaica and other iſlands; thoſe termed Brigands of St. Domingo are a ſmall proportion of theſe deſperadoes.

It is ſtated in a Southern paper, that there was on board the ſhip lately taken from Capt. Barney's ſquadron, "600 men, 150 of which were ſick, 200 drunk, and the remainder had mutinied"—They muſt have been in a deplorable ſituation if the veſſel is only a 20 gun ſhip, as the New-York Argus has aſſerted. We do not however believe the ſtory. It is not the character of Frenchmen to get drunk. Spirits are ſeldom uſed on board the French navy, except medicinally. Count Vaudreuil's fleet, of 16 or 17 ſail of the line, which was in Boſton after the defeat of De Graſſe, had 10 or 12,000 ſeamen on board, great numbers of which were on ſhore daily, and a ſingle inſtance of intoxication was ſeldom if ever obſerved.

War between Portugal and the States of Holland appears to be highly probable. We have already ſtated that the court of Liſbon has laid an embargo on the Dutch ſhipping in their ports. It is equally true, that the Batavian government has taken the ſame ſtep with reſpect to the Portugueſe veſſels in their ports.

Extract from the French Gazette publiſhed at New-York.

The Gazette of Aucayes ſays, that the delegates of the Colonial Directory had ordered Rigaud to arreſt the celebrated *Pinchinat*, charged with the conſpiracy which broke out at the Cape in March laſt, the counſellor and ſoul of all the atrocities imputed to the men of colour for five years paſt.

Rigaud informed that his reſearches had been in vain; but paſſengers in the laſt veſſel from Cayes ſay, that before their departure, Pinchinat had been taken and carried to the priſon of St. Louis.

☞ A ſtated meeting of the Philoſophical Society will be held at their Hall this evening at 7 o'clock.

Sept. 16.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

TO THE EDITORS.

AS many of the admirers of Mr. Paine's Age of Reaſon (who are revolutioniſts in religion as well as in politics) may think the encomium on the biſhop of Landaff's publication in your Gazette, was the recommendation of ſome polemical divine, and conſequently unworthy of notice; I ſend you an extract from Mr. Paine's ſecond part of the Rights of Man.

"Among all the writers of the Britiſh church "clergy, who have treated on the ſubject of reli-"gion, *the preſent* BISHOP OF LANDAFF *has not been* "*excelled*; and it is with pleaſure that I take "this opportunity of expreſſing this token of re-"ſpect."

When this great champion of infidelity publicly avows his reſpect for his antagoniſt, his followers will be induced to peruſe him with more attention or forfeit their claim to candour. Applauſes from an enemy are generally well founded.

NO FANATIC.

AMPHITHEATRE.

MR. RICKETTS is on his return from Boſton to this City—he will perform a few nights at New-York, previous to opening the Amphitheatre in Philadelphia, in which place it is ſaid the Company will paſs the enſuing winter.

NEW THEATRE.

Suſpenſion of Entertainments at Baltimore.

After the dropping of the curtain, at the end of the comedy, on Saturday evening 10th inſt. Mr. Moreton ſtepped out, and addreſſing the audience in a very feeling manner, returned the grateful thanks of both managers and performers, to the citizens of Baltimore, for their very ſpirited and liberal ſupport—ſtated the ſituation of the theatrical corps, regretted that imperious circumſtances ſhould compel them to ſuſpend the entertainments for a ſhort time—and concluded in giving warm and pleaſing aſſurances of the exertions of the preſent abſent manager, Mr. Wignell, to bring forward a ſtrong and timely reinforcement, and to render their future, not leſs deſerving of public patronage, than their former exertions.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

SALEM (Maſſ.) Sept. 9.

The following is a letter ſent by an American captain, confined on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Monitor, addreſſed to the American maſters at St. Pierres, Martinique.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am ſorry to inform you that it is out of my power to come on ſhore to ſee you, as I am confined on board the Britiſh ſhip Monitor, a 74, which arrived here yeſterday from Fort-Royal, where they left my ſhip, though I have been captured for three months, and was firſt carried to Barbadoes, where they took me on board this ſhip, and I have been confined ever ſince, and all communication denied me. They threaten to carry me to England. I was from Nantz, bound to Guadaloupe, with 73 French paſſengers, men, women and children—moſt of them inhabitants of that iſland. They tell me my ſhip is condemned—but I have not yet ſeen any *official* information on the ſubject, or any account of her trial—and it is certainly an unprecedented piece of buſineſs for a

ment to have his property taken from him, and condemned, without knowing for what, or being asked a single question about the business. I am kept confined and debarred from seeing any one. My motive in writing this, Gentlemen, is to beseech you to use your interest to get me extricated, by petitioning the Consul, or some other means. I had hoped after the ratification of the celebrated treaty, that we should have been treated with less severity; but, alas! we have nothing to hope from their civility. My ship's name is the American Congress, of Alexandria. Whether her *name* excited the cruelties and indignities I have suffered, I am at a loss to determine—but heaven grant the time may come, when we shall *put our shoulders to the wheels*.

"Your obedient servant,

"JESSE HONEYWELL."

Capt. Ropes, the bearer of the above, with a Portland master, went on board the Monitor, and supplied Capt. Honeywell, with every necessary he was in want of. The other American captains did not go, it being hinted that it was probable they also might be detained by the commander of the Monitor.

BOSTON, September 10.

We stop the press, to notice the arrival here, this morning, of Capt. Swaine, 56 days from Bremen. He brought no papers:—However, by the politeness of the Capt. we are enabled to state the following interesting particulars:—That on the 12th July, about a day's march from Frankfort, a severe engagement took place between the French and Austrian armies, which ended in the total defeat of the latter, the loss of 12,000 killed and taken prisoners, together with their baggage, artillery, &c. That the French immediately pushed on for Frankfort, and it was supposed at Bremen, when Capt. Swaine sailed (July 15) that the French were already in possession of that place. This intelligence arrived by express from the Austrian army, and was confirmed by the Austrian soldiers who had escaped. It appears, that the French effected this defeat by stratagem; having dressed a regiment of their troops in Austrian uniform the evening preceding the battle, they were made to feign an attack on the French; who retreated—the Austrians observing the French falling back, came on with all their forces; and when the French had decoyed them far enough to effect their purpose, they turned on them, and made a most complete victory.

(Col. Centinel.)

By the Outram, Capt. Weld, from London, we learn, that on the 21st ult. a brig from Bremen, in 35 days, for Boston, informed, that an action had taken place between the French and Austrians, on the Rhine, which terminated in the compleat defeat of the latter. Bremen is advantageously situated to obtain early information of events on the northern theatre of war.

The Hon. Mr. Gore, arrived at London, in June—where he is preparing to enter on the duties of his office. The Americans in London, are much pleased with the appointment.

NEW-YORK, September 15.

Capt. Mease of the ship Margaret, of Philadelphia, arrived yesterday from Bourdeaux, having carried away her mast on the 5th inst. put in, in distress. Left the city on the 20th July, and brings Paris papers to the 17th.

Capt. M. informs, that two engagements had taken place on the Rhine about the 1st of July, in both which the Austrians were DEFEATED.—All the states of Italy had concluded a peace with their conqueror Buonaparte. We are promised some papers, and much pains will be taken to give a general view of the politics on his departure.—Those papers contain *official* accounts of the surrender of the citadel of MILAN, in which 2,800 prisoners, and 250 cannon, with large quantities of warlike stores, were taken.

The head quarters of Gen. Buonaparte were at LEGHORN, the 10th Messidor, (June 28) he had ordered the Consul of the French Republic to put *seals* upon all the property belonging to the enemies of the republic—and had demanded satisfaction for an insult to the French flag, by the British in that port.

An affair took place between Moreau's army and the Austrians eastward of Offenburg, called Freademstadt, which post was taken by the French, by a general charge of the bayonet, notwithstanding the previous arrival of an Austrian reinforcement of 15,000 men from the Lower Rhine, 600 prisoners and several pieces of cannon and caisons were taken; the killed and wounded immense. About 300 families had quit Mentz and Frankfort, in expectation of those places becoming the theatre of war, as arch-duke Charles was retreating from the Lower Rhine, towards Mentz, where he expected to establish his head quarters.

In short, victory continues to be the order of the day in all the French departments.

All contracts in future, by a new regulation, made in specie will be paid in specie, and all contracts in mandats, paid in mandats. *Argus.*

LATEST FRENCH INTELLIGENCE.

By the brig Mary, captain Ware, arrived on Tuesday, and the ship Margaret, Mease, arrived yesterday, from Bourdeaux, we have been favoured with Paris papers to the 14th of July: from the latest of which, we have translated a few of the most material articles; those being the official account of the taking of the citidal of Milan by the French, and general Buonaparte's account of the entry of the French troops into Leghorn. We shall continue to translate what may appear to be of importance.

FROM THE COURIER DU CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Translated for the Daily Advertiser.

PARIS, July 7.

The Americans lately celebrated the anniversary of *American Independence*. Amongst the guests, who were to the number of 200, we observed several ambassadors, the minister Charles Lacroix, and several of his principal friends—thirty deputies, such as Portulis, Barbe Marbois, Dumolard, Languinais, Louvet, and *Tallien*, who was more humble, and more silent, than in the orgies which preced and followed the 13th Vendemaire.

Louvet paid his reckoning to-day by relating in his Journal the different toasts which were drank. But we know not why he has forgotten to mention the toast, drank with such eclat, to President Washington, as also that to the majority in Congress? It is true, that Charles Lacroix has refused to drink that toast, and declared, in a deliberate tone of voice, that he was for the *minority*. But Louvet, perhaps, thinks with Charles Lacroix and Robespierre, that *virtue* is in the *minority* throughout the world!

GAZETTE FRANCOISE, July 12.

Buonaparte, to the Executive Directory.

Head-Quarters, Bologn, July 3.

While a division of the army, citizens directors, occupied Bologn, Ferrara, and Fayence, another from Reggio advanced to Pistoja, from whence it threatened to make itself master of Rome by Florence. The grand duke of Tuscany sent to me at Bologn, the marquis Monfredine, to represent to me, that having refused a passage to the Neapolitans, it would be unjust for us to violate a territory which the coalesced powers had respected. After some conversation, he appeared satisfied with a proposition which I made to him of not passing through Florence; and it was agreed, that that division should march to Rome by Sienna.

On the 8th, the division of general Vaubois arriven at Pistoja. On the morrow, the general Murat, at the head of the advanced guard, followed by general Vaubois, with the 75th half brigade, passed the Arno at Fussecchia, and the next day suddenly changed their route, and marched rapidly to Leghorn. The rest of the division remained at Pistoja. I sent citizen Marmout, my aid-de-camp, to Florence with the letter, a copy of which I send you; he returned at eight in the morning, with the answer which is enclosed. I then set out to join the column which was then at the gates of Leghorn. An English frigate went out of the harbour and was fired upon, but we were not in time. A few hours before our arrival, more than 40 English vessels, loaded, sailed from Leghorn.

I arrested the Chevalier Spannochi, the Grand Duke's Governor of that city, who had favored the departure of the English, who had endeavored to excite the people against us, representing to them the smallness of our numbers, and who a few hours before had suffered an English frigate to take two French ships under the cannon of his fort. I sent him off to Florence under the guard of his own soldiers. The G. Duke has put him in prison and will punish him severely—That officer is known in Leghorn by his hatred to the French; he has commanded a Neapolitan frigate against us; he is sold to the English.—You will find enclosed a copy of my letter and the Grand Duke's answer.

You will find subjoined hereto the order which I have given to the French Consul, who appears a man of probity, and one in whom confidence can be placed.—He has already placed seals upon the English magazines, and he hopes this capture will be worth seven or eight millions to the Republic.

The consternation at Leghorn was but momentary—the good conduct of the troops hath quieted the inhabitants. I have left there a strong garrison—and General Vaubois to command them with the enclosed instructions.

I left it the following day; I passed through Florence with Berthier and a part of my suite; we were made most perfectly welcome. The Grand Duke gave us a dinner, which I thought proper to accept. They assure me that they have always at Florence disapproved of the conduct of those at Leghorn. The Minister of the Republic at Florence has personally assisted my different operations. The Grand Duke, although solicited on all sides to go away, hath refused to lend an ear to his and our enemies; he has remained firm in his capital, surrounded by our troops, reposing himself upon French integrity—this conduct has given him a place in my esteem. The Republic of Lucca have voluntarily furnished me with 6000 fusils of which the army had great need, the campaign having considerably injured our arms.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

LE MIROIR—13th July.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head-Quarters at Pistoja, June 26, 1796.

Buonaparte Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The flag of the French Republic is constantly insulted in the port of Leghorn; the property of the French merchants is there violated; each day is there marked by some attempt against France, as injurious to her interest as it is contrary to the laws of nations. The Executive Directory have repeatedly laid their complaints before the minister of your royal Highness at Paris, who has been obliged to acknowledge, that it was impossible for your highness to repress the English, and to maintain the neutrality of the port of Leghorn. The Executive Directory hath from thence tho't it to be their duty to repel force by force, and to make its commerce respected; it hath therefore ordered me to march a division of the army which I command, and to take possession of Leghorn.

I have the honour to inform your Royal Highness, that on the 10th of this month, June 28, a division of the army will enter Leghorn; it will conduct itself in that city agreeable to those principles of neutrality which we come to maintain. The flag, the garrison, and the property of your royal highness and of your people, will be scrupulously respected. I am moreover charged to assure your royal highness of the desire which the French government has of seeing the continuance of that friendship which unites the two states, and as your royal highness has daily witnessed the excesses of the English vessels, without being able to apply any remedy, they are convinced you will applaud the just, necessary and useful measures which the Executive Directory have taken. I am with esteem and respect for your Royal Highness.

BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters at Leghorn, 11th Messidor, June 28.

Buonaparte Commander in Chief, &c to his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Royal Highness,

An hour before we arrived at Leghorn an English frigate carried off two French ships, valued at 500,000 livres, the governor suffered them to be carried off under the cannon of his fort, which is contrary to the intention of your royal highness and the neutrality of the port of Leghorn. I present this complaint to your royal highness, against this governor, who in all his actions hath showed a fixed hatred against the French, he endeavoured yesterday at the moment of our arrival to raise the people against us, and there is no sort of ill treatment which he hath not attempted against our advanced guard. I should without doubt have been authorised in trying him by martial law, but from respect to your royal highness and from a firm persuasion of the spirit of justice which marks all your actions, I have preferred sending him to Florence, convinced that you will give orders to have him severely punished.

I ought at the same time to make my acknowledgements to your Royal Highness for your goodness in directing General Storaldo to procure for the army those things which were necessary. He has fulfilled the orders of your Royal Highness with as much zeal as success.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

GAZETTE FRANCOISE, July 14.

The citadel of Milan has surrendered to the French arms, fourteen days after the trenches were opened. A letter from general Despinoy informs that he has taken 2800 prisoners, & 200,000 wt. of powder.

The following is a proclamation, signed 11th Messidor, June 28, at 3 o'clock in the morning, at head-quarters in Milan.

"The citadel of Milan will be given up to the troops of the French republic, with its artillery, its provisions, its magazines of all kinds, its military chests and effects, precisely at 5 o'clock in the morning. As soon as the present capitulation is signed, four companies of French grenadiers will take possession of the gate of Milan, and of the bastions Velasco, Do Pietro and Dánigna. The garrison of the citidal shall march out at the same time at the gate of Milan, and shall file along the glacis of Vaulimes, before the French troops, with the honours of war, arms and baggage only. Arrived at Point Navistis, they shall lay down their arms, and surrender themselves prisoners of war. The emigrants and deserters shall be delivered to the French general. The sick and wounded shall be treated with all the care due to humanity, and to the generous conduct which has ever distinguished the French nation. The garrison shall be furnished with the means of transporting their equipages to the place of their destination. If any disagreement arises in the execution of the above articles, they shall be construed favourably to the French.

"Signed, DESPINOY and LAMY."

MARTINSBURG, (Virg.) September 8.

Tuesday morning came on here, before a special court, the examination of Capt. R. Blackburn, charged with the murder of Mr. George Thomas, at Bath. The court, which was very full, after examining a number of evidences, & attending to the lengthy and able pleadings of the counsel for the unfortunate prisoner, which continued till late last evening, adjudged him for further trial at the District court to be held at Winchester the ensuing month. He is to be escorted there this day, under a strong guard.

PITTSBURGH, September 10.

We hear that the grand jury of this county after completing their ordinary business, proceeded to speak of a ticket for the ensuing election, when the following was generally adopted.

Governor.—Thomas Mifflin.
Congress.—John Woods.
Senate.—Thomas Morton.
Assembly.—Samuel Ewalt, Ebenezer Denny.

Three different commissioners were named, Geo. Adams, Nathaniel Irish, and John Bryan.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.

Arrived at the Fort.

Brig George, Marriner,		Kingston
Lady Walterstorff, Gutterson,		St. Croix
Ann, Richard,		St. Thomas
Betsey, Ennis,		St. Augustine
Schr. Kitty and Maria, Logan,		Port-au Prince

A brig is below—name unknown.

SALEM, Sept. 9.

Capt. Benjamin Webb arrived since our last in the brig Sally, after a passage of five months from Batavia.—He spoke the following vessels, the masters of which kindly supplied him with refreshments, viz.

August 11, lat. 26, N. long. 57, W. the schooner John Jay, Josiah Buior, master, from Boston, for Trinidad.

August 17, lat. 30, N. long. 60, W. the schooner Hawke, Isaac Hunt, master, 23 days from Philadelphia, bound to Antigua, all well.

August 28, lat. 37, N long. 66, 30, W. the ship Commerce, of New-Bedford, Lewis Tobey, master, 8 days out, bound to Brazil Coast, on a whaling voyage—all well.

DISTRICT OF SALEM AND BEVERLY.

ARRIVED.

	FROM
Ship Betsey, Bessom	St. Petersburg
Brig Sally, Webb	Batavia
Neptune, Barr	Lisbon
Schooner Active, Lovett	Bilboa

NEW-YORK, September 15.

ARRIVED,

		days
Ship Margaret, Mease,	Bourdeaux	45
Schr. Betsey, Taylor,	Kingston, (Jam.)	23
Sloop Sally, Potter,,	Richmond, (Virg.)	7

CLEARED.

Ship Minerva, Clarkson,	Amsterdam
Brig Essex, Waddell,	St. Croix

Capt. M. August 10, lat. 40, long. 32, spoke ship Minerva, of Salem, out 4 months from Bengal, bound to Hamburgh, all well.

August 28, lat. 41, 30, long. 54, 30, spoke brig Trial, capt. Knox, of Philadelphia, bound to Hamburgh, 15 days out, all well.

Sept. 9, lat. 40, long. 72, spoke schr. Alexandria, capt. Newcomb of Boston, from Jamaica, bound to Boston, all sick but *three*. Capt. Newcomb informed capt. Mease, that the principal part of the crews of the british ships at the Mole had died of the yellow fever.

Capt. Ware, of the brig Mary from Bourdeaux, Aug. 16, lat. 39, 30, long. 31, spoke ship Greyhound of Charleston, 180 days from Batavia, (east Indies) bound to Hamburgh, captain and all hands but seven had died.

Aug. 30, lat. 39, 40, long. 41, spoke ship Lion (a Whaler) from Nantucket, 5 days. all well.

We are informed that at Sheffield in Massachusetts, 25 miles eastward of Kenderhook, a fever rages which carries off numbers; that one of its streets is nearly deserted, and flags erected at the entrance of it; the usual signal in New-England to denote infection to be avoided. Also that by means of a sick person's going from thence and dying at Woodbury, the disorder was communicated, and prevails in Woodbury. *N. Y. paper.*

As the fate of Weston, the great Speculator and Swindler, has been mentioned in some late papers, we shall give our readers the following anecdotes of this remarkable man from the London Public Ledger.

WESTON.

The following facts may serve as instances of the strength of credit of this departed youth. Wanting 4 or 5000l. he applied to a gentleman of the bank, saying, "He had occasion for that sum for a few days, and that as security he would place in his hands, Scrip to the amount of 30 or 40,000 on which some payments had been made. It was agreed upon, and Weston lodged for the loan, *a parcel of blank paper sealed as scrip!* Enabled by some other successful manœuvres, he made the re-payment, and received back his supposed valuable deposit.

At another time desirous of a similar sum, he informed his patron (Mr. Cowan) that a fine opportunity offered of making a considerable per-centage. Mr. Cowan listened, but answered it was inconvenient to spare more than 4 or 5000l. immediately. Weston, ever prepared, told him he had already made application, and, that the house of Hoare would accommodate him with any sum he might want, on lodging the security of government; he accordingly acceded to Weston's proposals, and furnished him with the required sum. Weston, pretending he had lodged the script purchased therewith, brought to Mr. Cowan a seemingly legal instrument properly executed by Mr. Hoare, and attested by himself, agreeing to return the scrip or loan, on repayment of the advances made thereon, with interest.

Mr. Cowan, well pleased, carefully locked up in his iron chest the agreement of Mr. Hoare, not having the smallest doubt of its authenticity. Strange to tell! no such agreement ever existed—no such scrip was ever purchased. Weston fabricated the whole to obtain 4000l. from Mr. Cowan, but in justice it must be added, that he replaced the money to Mr. Cowan, and the agreement being thus rendered a nullity, no enquiry ever ensued.

By ways and means such as the above, he was enabled to jobb to an amazing extent. His dealings in three years cannot have fallen short of one million sterling; his losses in lottery insurance, at Pharo, in the Alley, and Hazard, having amounted, by his own confession, since conviction, to upwards of 52,000l!

Confidence was the most wonderful trait in his character, and though it helped him through many hair-breadth escapes, yet how a young mind, agitated as his must have been, could attempt to face those he so injured and so duped, is truly astonishing. The reader must have observed, that his requisition was generally for 4 or 5000l.

To obtain such a sum, he once applied to a Jobber for Scrip to a considerable amount, offering for payment the acceptance of Sir H. P. Walter: they were taken and the scrip delivered. A few days before the drafts became due, he applied again to the broker, begging an exchange of Sir H. P. Walter's drafts for the same amount, at a few days date, drawn by him on Mr. Cowan's banker; this also was done, and though Mr. Cowan was ignorant of the transaction, he had the resolution to invite the broker and his family to a meeting of conviviality with Mr. Cowan and his family at his chambers—and, notwithstanding the probability and danger of an explanation between the parties, which must have destroyed him, he left them together for a considerable time. Nothing transpired at this meeting.

But the loan has been, and still is, a subject of litigation; the Scrip was sold, and the produce dissipated by Weston; and it remains for the Bench to determine, who is to suffer the loss, Mr. Cowan or the Broker.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By W. YOUNG, MILLS and SON,

[Price 50 cts. in boards, 62 1-2 neatly bound]

An Apology for the Bible,

In a series of Letters,

Addressed to Thomas Paine, author of a book entitled *The Age of Reason, part the second, being an investigation of true and fabulous theology.*

By R. WATSON, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Landaff, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

Sept. 16. tu&f6

For Boston,

The Schooner Olive,

Perez Drinkwater, master, will positively sail on Tuesday the 20th inst. having part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to J. JENKS,

Sept. 16. No. 70, North water-street.

Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of		10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	10,000
20 do.	500	10,000
00 do.	100	10,000
200 do.	50	10,000
400 do.	25	10,000
1,000 do.	20	20,000
15,000 do.	10	150,000
16,739 Prizes.		
33,261 Blanks.		
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.---The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

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LANDS of the UNITED STATES

Treasury Department, August 3, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "An act providing" for the sale of the lands of the United States, in the Territory north west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," that the sections or lots of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of townships, which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, will be exposed for sale at Public vendue, in the town of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, on the twenty-fourth day of October next, and thenceforward, from day to day until the first day of December ensuing, unless the said lots shall be sooner sold, in the manner, and on the terms and conditions herein after mentioned, to wit:

1st. The said sections or lots shall be sold under the direction of the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and such person as the President of the United States may specially appoint for that purpose.

2d. The said sections or lots shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such lot or section.

3. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of such person as the President of the United States shall appoint to attend the sales for that purpose, which will be forfeited, if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

4th. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase money in the manner before mentioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive from the Governor or Secretary of the Western Territory, and the person who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, to direct the sales, a certificate describing the lot or section purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole land therein mentioned, will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged, by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said lands, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase money, at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury

Schedule of sections of townships, or fractional parts of townships, to be sold at Pittsburgh, in pursuance of the 6th section of an act of Congress, passed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Lot	Acres.	hds.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	rooths.	No. of Lot.	Acres.	rooths.
1st RANGE.			**6th Township.**			**6th RANGE.**		
1st Township.			8a12	640	each	**1st Township.**		
28	5	65	14	640		17	3	20
29	256	95	17a20	640	each	18	270	
30	250	75	25a36	640	each	21	8	50
34	240	90	**8th Township.**			22	166	40
35a36	640	each	3a14	640	each	23	427	
2d Township			17a20	640	each	24	640	
19	1	40	23	640		27	151	80
20	170	70	25a30	640	each	28a30	640	each
21	185		33a36	640	each	33	58	
22	2	30	**10th Township.**			34a36	640	each
25	488	80	1a2	640	each	**2d Township.**		
26a27	640	each	5a14	640	each	1	126	
28	560		17a20	640	each	2	440	
29	551	60	23a36	640	each	3	448	
30	564		**12th Township.**			4	456	
31a36	640	each	1a14	640	each	5	464	
4th Township.			17a20	640	each	6	472	
19	64		23a36	640	each	7	340	
25	640					8a14	640	each
26	387	60	**4th RANGE.**			17a20	640	each
27	36		**1st Township.**			23a36	640	each
31a32	640	each	24	636	50	**3d Township.**		
33	616		29	636	50	1	470	
34	445	20	30	640		2	478	
35	222	50	34	615		3	486	
36	16	20	35a36	640	each	4	494	
5th Township.			**2d Township.**			5	502	
6	139	20	2	265	60	6	510	
12	479	30	3a6	640	each	7a14	640	each
17	304	15	7	265	20	17a20	640	each
18	638	50	8	638		23a36	640	each
23	450	75	9a12	640	each	**5th Township.**		
24	640		13	635		1	518	
29	184		14	640		2	526	
30	640		17a20	640	each	3	534	
35	312	80	23a36	640	each	4	540	
36	640		**3d Township.**			5	548	
2d RANGE.			1a14	640	each	6	556	
1st Township.			17a20	640	each	7a14	640	each
28	7	20	23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
34	6	50	**5th Township.**			23a36	640	each
3d Township.			1a14	640	each	**7th Township.**		
24a26	640	each	17a20	640	each	1	566	
28	499	16	23a36	640	each	2	571	40
29	640		**7th Township.**			3	576	
31a33	640	each	1a2	640	each	4	585	60
4th Township.			5a7	640	each	5	593	
11	26	40	12a13	640	each	6	601	
12	397	50	18a19	640	each	7a14	640	each
13	51	50	25	640		17a20	640	each
15	27	50	30a36	640	each	23a36	640	each
16	259	20	**9th Township.**			**9th Township.**		
17	524		1a14	640	each	1a14	640	each
18	640		17a20	640	each	17a20	640	each
19	635		23a36	640	each	23a36	640	each
20	584	80	**11th Township.**			**11th Township.**		
21	636	21	1a14	640	each	1a14	640	each
22a36	640	each	17a20	640	each	17a20	640	each
5th Township.			23a36	640	each	23a36	640	each
5	636		**13th Township.**			**13th Township.**		
6a7	640	each	1a14	640	each	1a14	640	each
23a25	640	each	17a20	640	each	17a20	640	each
27a28	640	each	23a36	640	each	23a36	640	each
32a36	640	each				**15th Township.**		
7th Township.			**5th RANGE.**			1a14	640	each
3	640		**1st Township.**			17a20	640	each
8th Township			18	274	40	23a36	640	each
1a5	640	each	22	87	50			
6	440		23	427	50	**7th RANGE.**		
7a14	640	each	24	640		**1st Township.**		
17a20	640	each	26	70		30	4	20
23a36	640	each	27	394	20	36	132	50
9th Township.			28	634		**2d Township.**		
6	640		29a30	640	each	3	35	
8	312	30	31	18		4	625	
11	640		32	584	80	5a6	640	each
13a14	640	each	33a36	640	each	9	296	
19a20	640	each	**2d Township.**			10a12	640	each
23a36	640	each	2	180	20	14	30	
3d RANGE.			3	430		17a18	640	each
2d Township.			4	448		19	14	
15	640		5	456		20	496	
16	600		6	464	80	23a24	640	each
20	557	50	7	250		25	380	
21a22	640	each	8	618		26a27	640	each
23	609		9a14	640	each	**4th Township.**		
25a36	640	each	17a20	640	each	1a14	640	each
3d Township.			23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
9	188	60	**4th Township.**			23a36	640	each
10	344		1a14	640	each	**6th Township.**		
11	267		17a20	640	each	1a14	640	each
12	152		23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
14	202	50	**6th Township.**			23a36	640	each
15	630		1a14	640	each	**8th Township.**		
16a18	640	each	17a20	640	each	1a14	640	each
19	217	50	23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
20	616	75	**8th Township.**			23a36	640	each
21a36	640	each	1a14	640	each	**10th Township.**		
4th Township.			17a20	640	each	1a14	640	each
1	170		23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
2	544		**10th Township.**			23a36	640	each
3	320		1a14	640	each	**12th Township.**		
4	4	50	17a20	640	each	1a14	640	each
5	120		23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
6	640		**12th Township.**			23a36	640	each
7	563		1a14	640	each	**14th Township.**		
8a9	640	each	17a20	640	each	1a14	640	each
10	540	80	23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
11	529	70	**14th Township.**			23a36	640	each
12a14	640	each	1a14	640	each	**16th Township.**		
17a20	640	each	17a20	640	each	1a14	640	each
23a36	640	each	23a36	640	each	17a20	640	each
						23a36	640	each

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the several townships before mentioned, are exclusive of the Lots reserved by the United States and also of those formerly sold.—The aggregate quantities in the several townships or fractional parts of townships, have been ascertained by actual survey; the quantities in particular lots or sections, have been no otherwise ascertained than by calculation.

LANDS of the United States.

Treasury Department,

August 8, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby given,

IN pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "an act providing "for the sale of the Lands of the United States, in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and above "the mouth of Kentucky river," that the Quarter Townships of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of townships which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, will be exposed for sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchants' Coffee-House in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of January next, and thenceforward from day to day, until the tenth day of February ensuing, unless the said quarter townships shall be sooner sold, in the manner and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned: viz.

1st. The said quarter townships shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such quarter township.

2d. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, which will be forfeited if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

3d. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase-money in the manner before-mentioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive a certificate describing the quarter township purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole Land therein mentioned will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged, by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said land, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance, endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase-money at the time when the payment of the first moisty is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE

Of Quarter-Townships to be sold at Philadelphia. in pursuance of the 6th section of an act of Congress passed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Range.	No. of Township.	Quarter Townships.	Acres.	Total number of acres for sale in each Township.
2		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
3	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
7		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
9		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
11		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
4	4	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
6		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
8		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
10		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
12		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
5	3	South East	4602	
		North East	4654	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	19,496
5		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
7		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
6	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
8		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
10		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
12		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
14		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
7	3	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
5		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
7		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
9		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
11		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
13		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
15		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the several townships before mentioned, are exclusive of the Sections reserved by the United States. The aggregate quantities in the several townships, have been ascertained by actual survey; but the quantities in the quarter townships, have been no otherwise ascertained than by calculation.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850	Prizes,		175,000
11650	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given,

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of D.*
LEWIS DESLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]